to the company was \$114,033,728, and the | and last night they held a meeting in the actual cost put down by items was \$71,208,399. In plain language, then, the men who were gers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company contracted with themselves or their reptatives for the work of making the road, and thus took over forty-two millions as profits. The profit on Oakes Ames' contract alone was over twenty-nine millions. The swindling over that railroad exceeds in magnitude anything in modern times. And who are the victims? Who have to pay for it? The government and people of the United States. We have not yet learned what is the cost of the rascalities in the Central Pacific Railroad, but there are, probably, enormous frauds to be exposed. The Crédit Mobilier was the convenient agency used for swindling the public and government. Though many startling facts have been developed, and many men holding high public positions have been criminated in the infamous transactions connected with the Pacific Railroad, there is rea son to believe that much remains behind. Such a stupendous amount of plunder was participated in, no doubt, by more prominent individuals than have yet been named. It is to be hoped the fullest information will be brought out.

Voices of the Prophets on the Sabbath. Yesterday was so different from the day before that many persons were surprised at the sudden change. The air was sharp and biting, and, though the churches were very fairly attended, had the Sabbath been like the day before it is certain that hundreds would have sat in the house of God yesterday who,

instead, kept quietly at home near their warm

Nevertheless, those who did go forth to the sanctuary were rewarded with morsels of food convenient for their spiritual

sustenance and growth in grace. In St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, Rev. Father Kiely drew several important lessons from the narrative of the vineyard and the laborers. One of these lessons was that the Christian should not become disheartened nor loiter on the road because many are called but few chosen. He should rather make certain that he is one of the few, and he should be stimulated to greater devotion, larger efforts and nobler resolves. Another lesson was that the jealousies of the laborers were but a type of the contentions which should afterward arise in the Church, and which we beheld at this day. But out of this grows another, namely, that we who may have gone into the wineyard in early life should not therefore arrogate to ourselves greater merit and look upon those who come after us as less worthy of reward than we. Who shall say that the laborer who is called at the eleventh hour shall not also receive his penny in reward from the Master? This parable was uttered by the Saviour to rebuke the class of grumblers who existed in his day and still exist. The motives of the Master of the vineyard are not to be questioned by the laborers therein, but we should all work in joy and charity to cull the zich fruits of grace for the wine of life immortal. But woe to him who stands idly in the

In St. Francis Xavier's church Father Ronayne, commenting on a portion of the same parable, insisted on God's entire and sole control over his own gifts, and the certainty of pay for work done for the Lord. The intensity of love of an eleventh hour Christian may accomplish more than the constant half-heartedness of one who has been in the vineyard from the early morning. And in this sense the last are to be first and the first last. The reverend preacher warmly enforced the doctrine that God's grace and salvation are within reach of every man, no matter in what part of the earth he may dwell, and whether he be pagan or Christian.

market place when he has been called to work.

Bridget's church, and the occasion was improved by the reverend pastor to raise his warning cry once more and call the idlers in the market places to enter the Lord's vineyard and work-in other words, to attend to the salvation of their souls. He was deeply impressed that he might be calling some of his hearers now at the eleventh hour, and he therefore warned them against delay and urged prompt action. To enforce this idea the better e cited incidents and deathbed scenes which he had witnessed during his twenty years' ministry among them. He also pathetically referred to the death of Vicar General Starrs.

Rev. Father Bjerring uttered some plain words about the Communists and clearly expressed his conviction that there can be no liberty, equality or fraternity—the three great watchwords of the reds-which does not include God and religion as elements in its composition. And the fatal error of the Internationalists is to think they can set up a civil society without God or Christ. The reign of blood and terror in Paris after the close of the Franco-Prussian war certainly furnishes a point to illustrate Father Bjerring's statement of the Scripture truth on this subfect, and we hope the Communists of this city and country will read and ponder his

"What is the relation of God to each indiwidual soul?" was a question which Mr. Hepworth yesterday endeavored to get his people to ask themselves. It is a question that lies at the foundation of all human possibilities, and because of its importance he would have every man ask and answer it in his personal experience. He would have them lay aside legal Christianity, which goes to God only on easions of sorrow or suffering, and take up the practical every-day religion of the Gospel, which is good in all weathers and under all circumstances.

In very many minds the distinction between faith and imagination is not very clearly defined. Dr. Armitage yesterday defined faith as "belief in the unseen which is fact," and imagination as "belief in the unseen which is Letion." Faith must have fact for its foundstion. It does not rest on reasoning, and "it is harder to acquire than imagination." The Scriptures teach that it is the gift of God, and that all men have not faith. Where the imagination predominates the Doctor thinks faith is weak, and vice versa.

Dr. Paxton gave the young people of Madison square Presbyterian church some advice bout Christian work. He bade them go out in the highways and byways and dark corners of the earth, bearing the torch of life and light to lead wayward sinners to Christ.

The Episcopalians are creating an enthubiasm for missions, both home and foreign,

Church of the Transfiguration, and from the sketch of the addresses before us we must say that there is a fault somewhere among the wealthy churchmen of this diocese who permit such a condition of things to exist in old and established parishes, almost at their doors, as was reported last night.

Though some doubt it, there is such a thing as truth. This was the sage utterance of Mr. Frothingham yesterday. He has been searching for "the soul of truth," and having found it, we presume from our brief sketch, he laid it out and dissected it before his congregation yesterday. The soul of truth, as Mr. Frothingham has discovered it, is "the desire to find that which is established," and having found it, there is then the second duty of declaring it by voice and life.

If Mr. Beecher does not believe in total and universal depravity he does believe in universal imperfection. He finds in his own nature just what Paul found—the flesh warring against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh. But it is the benevolent principle of toleration with imperfections which saves men. And this principle is the first twilight dawn of the conception of true religion. There must be something higher than justice and different from justice. And this something is love in Christ Jesus our Lord, from which neither life nor death, nor angels nor principalities, &c., can separate the believer.

Rev. Dr. Partridge lifted up Christ and the cross yesterday before his people, and presented the claims of both upon their affections and homage. The cross, he declared presented to mankind now as to Paul the same beauty and loveliness, shedding upon all who came within its hallowed influence the same blessings, and making men, women and children partakers of His death and resurrection who died thereon. The great errand of Christ into the world was to make an atonement for sin. He satisfied the law and made it honorable, and opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers.

Miss Nettie Maynard worked herself into a trance yesterday to tell us stale common places as if they were thoughts fresh from the unknown land. If the spirits of the departed cannot give us any more or any better information than the Bible gives us, why should we leave the law and the testimony to inquire about the future life from mumbling spirits and table-rapping tricksters? And yet this is what Miss Nettie wants us to do.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

August Belmont and his family are in Italy. Judge J. Grant, of lows, is at the Grand Central Hotel. The ex-Empress Eugénie has an income of

Senator Sumner's health is improving. He rode General Burnside and wife will spend next Sum-

mer in Europe. The Empress of Russia is to reside in Sorrento,

Italy, until the Spring.

Bishop Fitzpatribk, of Albany, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," of Hartford,

s registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Justice Byles, of London, has resigned. Resignation to "biles" is somewhat strange. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, has re

turned with his family to Paris from Nice. Senator Cameron, who was was taken sick on Thursday night, is still confined to his hotel.

Admiral Pephon, Chief Constructor of the Russian Navy, is inspecting the English naval dockyards. Congressman elect W. H. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo., is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, of New Jersey, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan

Congressman William R. Roberts, of the Fifth New York district, is staying at the Metropolitan

Moses H. Grinnell lately left Nice to continue his tour of the world. He will return home by way of Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of San Francisco,

Kazee Saheb-ood-Deen, the Dewan of the Rao of Special from East Africa."

In the London Probate Court the judge has proleft £95,000 to charities and only £100 to his sister. Charity does not always begin at home.

The Mayor of the commune of Nonzeville, in France, has sent in a return certifying that there were neither births, marriages, nor deaths in his jurisdiction in 1872. How did it happen, and who

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of at sence. He offered his resignation; but his government is so well satisfied with the performance of his duty that it has declined to appoint a suc-

At a mayoral banquet at Gloncester, England, Bishop Ellicott expressed a desire for greate amity amongst different classes of Christians. Coming right after eighteen hundred and seventy. two years! The Sermon on the Mount just pro ducing its fruit!

The Sultan of Turkey lately ordered a new

alace, on which art had been lavished, to be razed because he stumbled as he entered the edifice for the first time. He conceived the accident to be an e let it stand. The advice was, "If you don't you will put your foot in it all the same."

Thurlow Weed's remark, "These people mean war," on the attitude of the British people over the Mason and Sildell affair, is put in use by the London Spectator when advising Russian statesmen to beware lest they should be compelled to say of the inhabitants of "the tight little Island," "These people mean war." But do they mean it?

Colonel Brunel, who was reported as having been killed in a cupboard in Madame Fould's apartments when the Versailles troops entered Paris, writes to the Republique Française dating Baker street, London, asserting that he was not killed and was not in a cupboard, but was wounded at the Chateau d'Eau and carried from the field. On the whole he is glad of it.

The London Punch took the liberty of appro oriating in its issue of the 25th of January our sian Khi-ra la joke published by us on the 31st of the same month. Of course the Punch had not More English pirates! More British injustice! Let as have another arbitration. The award will be in "kreutzers," otherwise it might 'rouble them too

By the decision of the English Probate Court the will of the late Mr. Holme, who left nearly half a million in bequests to various public charities, has een admitted to procate. It was contested his sister, on the ground of insanity, because the bated mankind, especially women and children. Probably her real reason for thinking er brother insane was his omission to seave her

Mr. Nathan, assistant surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Hasiar, England, reports 1,572 cases of disease of the heart admitted into that hospital in s year, and states that from the yearly entries for the last ten years heart disease appears to be on the increase in the royal naval service. This disease of the " hearts of oak " was once attributed to tannin'; now it is because the "irons" have entered their souls and emottered their galls.

Henry W. Bigelow, a well known and wealthy citizen of Chicago, committed suicide on Saturday evening, at his residence, in Madson street, by shooting himself while laboring under aberration of mind caused by severe illness.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary Relations Towards the President-Popular Excitement Caused by the Action of the Committee of Thirty-Movements on the Bourse and the Boulevards.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1873. The final action of the Committee of Thirty on he constitutional project was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness.

Rentes are flat and the Boulevards have been rowded all day, despite the stormy weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter.

It is hoped in official quarters that the breach be-

tween the President and the Committee of Thirty is not irreparable. The Bien Public acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The Journal des Débats thinks the Assembly will not accept all the recommendations of the committee and the committee will ultimately

pronounce in favor of President Thiers. Charges of Financial Frauds and a General Retreat from Danger.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1873, M. Lefebvre-Duruffé, a Senator under the Empire and now one of the directors of the Société Indus trielle, has been arrested for connection with alleged fraudulent financial transactions. Another ector of the company has fled from the city.

Travel Seriously Impeded by Snow.

Paris, Feb. 9, 1873.

Three days' mails are now due from England.
The Northern Railway is still blockaded by snow. No trains have come through since the storm be

SPAIN.

Military Service Made Compulsory—Heavy Storm and Snow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1873. In the Congress yesterday the debate on the re-organization of the army ended with the adoption of a bill which makes military service compulsory SEVERE STORM AND SNOW.

There has been a severe sterm here, which was companied by a heavy fall of snow.

SWITZERLAND.

Council Resolution for State Communion with the Church.

> TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENEVA, Feb. 9, 1873.

The Grand Council of the canton of Geneva has decided against the complete separation of Church

PORT DEPOSIT.

The Little Town Again Inundated-The Presbyterian Church Surrounded by Water-The School Service Stopped and the Children Wading Home Partly in Water-Great Terror of the Inhabitants.

This afternoon, quite unexpectedly, the water began to rise and to pour into the town at Rock, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also Middletown, which is just above this place. The scene of parties moving their household effects with much more excitement than heretofore

The water at four o'clock this afternoon was higher than at any time since the freshet began. and the alarm of the inhabitants increased m mentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian church was entirely sur

At the new Methodist church the Sunday school was compelled to suspend its services, the pupils with great difficulty reaching their homes, and in many cases they were compelled to take the hill

The minister, Rev. Mr. Martindale, could not reach his residence, except by the use of a boat, and those persons who were caught in the lower part of the town had either to come up by boat or take the hill path. The Friendship Hotel, near the centre of the town, is completely surrounded by

This day sixteen years ago there was just such a

As yet no movement of the ice is noted or reported from above.

At six o'clock the water is still rising, and the excitement increases momentarily. At Davis and Pugh's the water is three feet deep, and at Davis and Way's one foot. The rise has been two feet so far, but the water is rushing in rapidly. The various avenues from the river front to Main street and all the cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank are flooded.

At seven o'clock the water gives evidence

slowly subsiding.

At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues to slowly recede. The weather is clear and cold and a strong wind blowing from the northwest.

The Canal at Chickies, Pa., Overflow-ing, and the Railroad Track Covered by Eight Inches of Water. COLUMBIA, Pa., Feb. 9, 1873.

At nine o'clock this evening the back-water occasioned by the ice gorge at Chickies is filling the Pennsylvania Canal and flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks unnel just west of this place. The canal basin a filling up, and the coal stored on its banks is hores, and a disastrous flood is expected.

Railroad travel via Columbia may be interrupte unless the ice breaks away and allows the water to

The Columbia railroad and travel bridge are in mminent danger.

POOTPADS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1873. rate attempt to reb Rev. E. P. Marvin, editor of the Boston Daily News, in Bromfield street. One senting a pistol at his head demanded his money or his life, while the other three surrounded him, apparently to prevent interruption or escape. Mr. Marvin, however, shouted lustily for assist-ance and the highwayman fied. The attempt was a bold one, as many stores in the vicinity of the outrage were open, and numerous persons were on the street.

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Peb. 9, 1873. The passenger train from Philadelphia, due here at nine P. M., yesterday at Mount Carbon ran into a coal train. The engine of the passenger train and the baggage and lades' car were thrown down as

embankment.

The engine was entirely demolished, the baggage car burned and the passenger car partially burned. Hugh Mulen, the engineer, was seriously injured; John Johnson, freman, also received severe internal injuries. Two ladies and a child in the passenger train car, bringing home a man who was hurt by the recent Considohocken boiler explosion, escaped injury by being taken out of the car window. The affair is biamed on the conductor of the coal train.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

COLUMBUS, Obio, Peb. 9, 1873. John Henry Miller shot a druggist named Fer-

MORMONDOM EXCITED.

The President's Determination Scaring the Saints-Will the "Elected of the Lord' Show Fight !- What of That Statute of Limitation ?

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9, 1873. As a knowledge of the intention of the President and Congress to deal with the Utah problem be comes more general greater consternation is ex hibited among the Mormons, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction among Gentiles, on the other hand, and it is hoped by the latter that the long rule of Brigham Young and the priesthood is about ended. The Mormons feet inclined to try to carry their way, and use all their power to stave off action or to thwart the execution of the laws.

The Mormon papers are striving to create a sentiment of resistance among their fanatical fol-

Young and others of the Mormon priesthood over a year ago has created such commotion here as telegrams received the last few days on Utah

A Washington despatch published this morning. stating that the President has been at the Capitol and consulted with members of Congress and committees regarding Utah, urging decisive action this session, has almost the effect of a bombshell in the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Such imminent danger never before, it is admitted, threatened the Mormon power.

The Herald, however, has not assumed the defiant attitude of the News. In its issue of to-day it says if Grant chooses to come down from his high position and log-roll a pet measure of the Utah Ring it has no particular objection. It favors the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of Utah and acknowledge that the Territory must be legislated for in some shape soon.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will disapprove of the Territorial statute of limitation. which otherwise goes into force on the 16th inst. It will serve equally to protect the Church and members from being prosecuted civilly, for the return of property taken by the Church before and since the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," and it will destroy a part of the private rights of citizens. If the act stands Brigham Young and his followers will go free for despoiling persons of their property, amounting to immense sums. The bill was signed by the Governor under a misapprehension of its scope.

A San Francisco-Arizona mission party is being harriedly formed, in order to secure refuge for those persons against whom the laws are likely to be executed if Congress acts.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

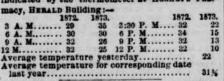
region, but rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk and high northerly and westerly winds and generally clear weather have prevailed over the New England, Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi. The winds have backed to westerly and southerly from Tennessee to Ohio and Lower Michigan. The barometer has fallen from Missouri to Lakes Michigan an Superior and Minnesota, with rising temperature and fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly

Probabilities.

For New England northwesterly to southwesterly winds, diminishing in force, and clear and very cold weather; for the Middle States winds gradually backing to southwesterly and southeasterly, rising temperature and clear weather; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi light to fresh southeasterly and southwesterly winds, ris ing temperature and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to very brisk winds veering to southerly and westerly, and increasing cloudiness with probably light snow, from Minnesota to Northern Michigan, but south of this region light rain. The majority of the reports from the Western Gulf States, Florida, Michigan and Minnesota, have not yet been received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1873, The Signal Office reports the temperature to stand as below at the following places at eleven P. M. to-night:—New London, Conn., 7 degrees above zero; Boston, Mass., 6 degrees above zero; Portland, Me., 5 degrees above zero; Burlington, Vt., 2 degrees above zero; Rochester, N. Y., 8 degrees above zero; Rochester, N. Y., 8 degrees above zero Cleveland, Ohio, 6 degrees above zero; Port Doner Canada, 4 degrees above zero; Toronto, Canada, 3 degrees above zero; Kingston, Canada, 3 degrees zero; Sauqueen, Canada, 9 degrees below zero; Port Stanley, Canada, 2 degrees below zero; Que-

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar-



A PARMER MURDERED BY A GERMAN TRAMP. ERIE, Pa. Feb. 9, 1878. John Flanders, a farmer, residing near Brocton, N. Y., was murdered this morning by a German

tramp, named Dietzel, who called at his house and asked for breakfast. Flanders answered that it would soon be ready and asked that it would soon be ready and asked him to split some wood in the meantime. As soon as Dietzel took the axe he struck Flanders two blows on the head with it, killing him instantly, and then fied. He was pursued, caught and subjected this afternoon to a preliminary examination. The evidence being insufficient, another examination of the case will take place to morrow. Flanders was sixty-five years old, had a grown up family and was generally respected by the community.

A PIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1873. corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and is fully insured in the Teutonia and Germania Royal Companies of this city, the Ætna of Hartford and other Eastern companies.

THE SILETZ RESERVATION INDIANS. PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 22, 1873.

Corballis, received through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have arrived at Portland, and state that the Indians on the Siletz reservation are now quiet, and have voluntarily given up their arms.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9, 1873. The steamship North American, from Glasgow the 23d ult., arrived at half-past six o'clock last evening, with ten steerage passengers and full cargo. Had heavy weather the entire passage; bulwarks stove, bosts smashed and cabin flooded.

John Brown, a seaman employed on one of the Anchor Line steamers, fell overboard last evening at pier 20, North River, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

THE DEPARTED D'VINE.

Twenty Thousand Persons Visit St. Patrick's Cathedral to Look Upon the Remains of Father Starrs.

Affecting Eulogy by Archbishop McCloskey.

THE GRAND AND SOLEMN CEREMONIES TO-BAY

The Touching Tributes to a Beloved Pastor.

The remains of the honored Vicar General, the

Very Rev. Father Starrs, were kept at the pastoral

residence on Mulberry street until two o'clock in the afternoon. A solemn and perfect silence reigned in the house during the early hours of the day, only disturbed by the muffled footfalls of the visitors and servants. At two o'clock the six gen tlemen who had been appointed to transfer the remains of the deceased priest from the pastoral residence to the Cathedral-Messrs. O'Reilly, Corcoran, Heran, Kenny, Miner and Doyle, all whom are members of the St. de Paul Conference-entered the house of death. and ranging themselves on either side of the superbly mounted casket, placed it on their shoulders, and with grave and reverent tread carried it from the back parior through the hallway and out into the street, where a large assemlage of people of both sexes were in waiting to get a look at the funeral cortege. The pallbearers Dines Cardlin, Peter Dolan, John Kelly, John T. O'Donohue-followed, together with the distinguished prelates, Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop McNierney, of Albany; Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, and Bishop Laughlin, of These last-named gentlemen were in a hol-low square, and as the cortege moved through the large crowds into Prince street a most touching spectacle presented itself. No less than fourteen hundred children of both sexes, comprising among their ranks the orphans of the who attend the parochial school of St. Patrick's were assembled to do honor to the good priest's memory. The orphan girls were clad in black, and they carried bouquets in their hands, which they were to place on the coffin as they defiled by it in the main aisle of the Cathedral. Many of the little girls were visibly weeping for the loss of Father Starrs, who had been more than a father to them. There were also twenty-two acolytes, in black cassocks and white surwho marched in the solemn train. plices, who marched in the solemn train. When the procession entered the church all those comprising it took seats in the body of the sacred edifice excepting the ciergy, who entered the sanctuary. The children of the orphan asylum and parochial school offered five Hail Marys and five paternosters for the repose of the soul of the deceased. The Office of the Dead, with its impressive monotone, was then chanted by the priests, and during this time thousands of persons were endeavoring to gain admission. Drs. James R. Wood and O'Rorke were present in the Cathedrai during the service. Dr. Clarke was unavoidably absent.

absent.

GRIEF OF THE ARCHBISHOF.

Archbishop McCloskey has suffered more than any one else by this sudden and unexpected blow. The roverend Archbishop feels most keenly the loss of an old and beloved friend and coadjutor by the death of Father Starrs. At eight o'clock mass yesterday morning, while celebrating divine service in the Cathedral, the Archbishop was almost overcome by emotion, and he very nearly broke down at the most solemn part of the service. The good prelate's eyes were brimming with tears, and his voice and manner betokened the struggle that was going on in his breast.

At the high Mass, at ten A. M. yesterday, the Archbishop was present, wearing his Episcopal robes. The celebrants were Rev. Fathers McNamee, Kearney and Kane.

Father Kearney for three days and nights has been unwearied in discharging the duties of the place which the demise of the Vicar General has left vacant. Owing to the death of Father Starrs no sermon was preached, but during the services the Most Rev. Archbishop, who was visibly affected, rose and ascended the pulpit with a faitering step. The reverend prelate made some brief and touching remarks respecting the decease of Father Starrs. He said that he did not intend to preach a sermon, but only to say a few words to the parishioners of St. Patrick's, who had known, loved and esteemed the deceased during life. He said:—"My friends, I want to ask your prayers for the repose of the soul of your late venerable friend and preceptor, who is now no more. Very soon he will be in the enjoyment of the heavenly kingdom. pose of the soul of your tale venerable friend and preceptor, who is now no more. Very soon he will be in the enjoyment of the heavenly kingdom. Whatever is God's will must be ours; yet our loss is no common one. It is a very great and grievous one. It stirs the innermost recesses of our hearts, and the loss is not felt alone by the parishioners of the Cathedral, whom he loved so well, but I am sure likewise by the members of every congregation

felt alone by the parishioners of the Cathedral, whom he loved so well, but I am sure likewise by the members of every congregation throughout the entire dlocese. His brethren of the clergy, as well as the community over whom he has for so many years extended his fatherly protection, deeply deplore the loss of the oldest priest of the diocese. The Archbishop added that, now that Father Starrs is gone, the oldest priest in the diocese stands before you, and he feels that he stands solitary and alone. Nothing remains for us now but to pray for the repose of his soul. To-morrow he will be spoken of by one better able to fulfil the task than I am. For nearly forty years he led a blameless and spotless life, and in his labors in the Lord's vineyard was indefatigable. No one could utter a single word against the character which he bore, and the holy scriptures say, in a passage which specially commends itself to us on this occasion, "Biessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them."

Beloved brethren, we can best show our respect to his memory by constant and unremitting attention to our religious duties. Pray for him and for yourselves, that you may be enabled to walk in the footsteps of the good man who has heretofore been your guide and comforter, and may you, one and all, receive especial strength from God to sustalu you for the remainder of your lives. The reverend prelate then feelingly alituded to the loss he had personally sustained in the decease of Father Starrs, who had been his adviser and friend.

The interior of the Cathedral presents a most solemn and impressive appearance to the spectator. It was almost midnight before the doors were closed, and up to that time not less than twenty thousand persons, of both sexes and all ages, had taken a farewell glance at the lineaments of their beloved spiritual guide, now rigid in death. The stained glass windows, the pillars and sanctuary presented a most solemn as spect, being festooned with white fringe. Sixty members of the Society wer

passed up to the cataralque, which was placed in the main aisle, with the head towards the altar, they filed by without any confusion and in perfect order.

The catafalque itself is magnificently constructed, and was the work of Mr. William Hart, sexton of the Cathedral, who had charge of all the arrangements connected with the obsequies. The square framework is covered and lined with black velvet, white satin and silver fringe. On the top is a large cross, handsomely ornamented. Every part of the catafalque was almost hidden from view by a profusion of natural flowers, consisting of baskets of flowers, wreaths of immortelies, japonica buds, and crosses exquisitely wrought. These were the gifts of ladles connected with the parish and the various Catholic churches of New York.

At the feet of the deceased clergyman lay a huge basket of flowers, with the single word "Father," wrought in natural flowers. The remains of the good priest presented a most natural appearance, and his features bore no semblance of death, but rather of caim and placid repose. Many ladles, as they passed the bier, wept profusely. On the platform, in front of the altar, was placed a broken column constructed of flowers and emblematic of the almost premature close of so useful a life, work out as it was by unremitting devotion to duty.

The watchers hast night around the body were Sister Mary Frances, of the Prince street asylum, and twelve members of the Contraternity of St. Vincent de Paul.

The funeral services to-day will be of the most solemn and imposing character. If his health permits, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will be units, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will be miss, the Most Rev. Archbishop for the Catholic of the chieder will deliver the funeral oracinems. Believes of New York and vicinity and the various religious orders will be present, as will also the orphan children

will be carried by eight clergymen down the main aisle and out through the Mott street entrance to the vault under the Gathedral, where they will be fluxlly interred.

All of these clergymen, have been personally asthe vault under the Cathedral, where they will be thually interred.

All of these clergymen have been personally associated with Fabber Starrs during his long and arduous career. Six of these clergymen have been already selected and are named as follows:—The Rev. Father McEvoy, of White Plains; Dr. Mc-weeny, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. James McGean, of weeny, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. James McGean, of ansaguration; the Rev. Joseph P. Woods, of St. 1. "stine's, Morrisania; the Rev. Father Maguire, Ang. "anil's, Harlem, and the Rev. Jonn Barry, of of St. 2. Staten Island. The names of the two Rossylls, not yet announced.

No person "ull be admitted to the Cathedral to-No person" ull be admitted to the Cathedral to-No person "ull be admitted to the Cathedral to-No person" ull be admitted to the Cathedral to-No person "ull be

POOR POME, ROY.

York Makes an Additional Statement About That Land Office Affair-Alleged State went of a Woman Against the Virtuous Senator.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9, 18.3. The following, which is part of Colonel You'k's testimony before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, Kansas, has not before appeared in any published account of the Senatorial contest in the

In answer to a question concerning a trip made by York to Washington in January, 1872, as agent of Independence, Kan., to secure the removal of the Land Office to that city, the witness said he had an interview with Senators Pomeroy and Cald-well on that subject on the evening of January 15, and that the decision was unantmous against making the removal to Independence. The next day be (York) called on General of introduction, and McEwen gave him the affdavits of the woman Alice Caton, charging Pomeroy with baving been criminally intimate with her at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore. The same evening the witness went to Pomeroy's house, which he thus details :-Mr. Pomeroy excused himself to his guests and

invited me into the next room, where I showed him the papers I received from General McKwen, and asked him to read them. He said, in reply to an interrogation by me, that he did write a letter recommending the appointment to a posi-tion in the United States Treasury Department of the woman therein referred to; that he was at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, at the time stated in such papers; that the woman referred to therein was there at the same time; room adjoining his, but thought her room was near his; could not say whether there was a communicating door between his room and that occupied by the woman; he denied having any improper relations with the woman he said a young man, whose name he could not then call to mind, went to Baltimore with him and confident he could get the young man's affidavit to that effect. He said these papers were else, I think Lieutenant Dunlay, as a blackmailing scheme; that the same thing had been attempted upon Senators Morton and Chandler: I understood him to mean that the woman had made similar charges against Senators Morton and Chandler; he said he hated to have such things brought out against him, even if they were false; he did not want to take the time and trouble to disprove them, and that he would very much regret having such things said of him by persons of character and standing, but did not care what democratic papers might say, as it would

Q. Did you not, at the time you handed these papers to Senator Pomeroy, speak about the Land Office, and say in substance that you wanted to show him that you were in earnest, or that you had never been able to make him understand the importance of the removal of the Land Office to Independence to him personally? A. I did and explained to him that he had bitter ene-mies in Independence, and that the mat-ter the papers referred to was known to several there; that the Democrat had already published something about it, but that the better part of the community had never given credit to their truthfulness; but if we failed to get the the people while there and to Colonel Gross and Mayor Wilson since then, it was not improbable that, in their disappointment in not getting the office and their indignation towards him, they might use these statements against him; that Wilson was ignorant of the matter and the charges contained therein; was personally acquainted with W. C. Carman; that the removal of the Land Office would tend to make him friends and disarm any attempt to slander him or injure his character in connection with these charges; that is just as near as I can remem

ber my statement to him. Senator Pomeroy further stated that he particularly desired me to understand that he could have whatever he asked of the Interior Department: that he was n earnest now about this mato'clock and arrange matters definitely; the Land Office was removed to Independence, as promised, a short time afterwards.

The witness added that he had not used the

Caton document against Pomeroy in the Sena-torial contest, and that its publication in Topeka during that contest was without his knowledge or connivance, and that he didn't approve of said

A despatch has been sent to Pomeroy by the chairman of the committee requesting him to appear, and informing him that if he is unable to attend any statements he may see fit to make in the matter will be duly considered.

GEORGIA PAYING HER DEBTS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9, 1873. A bill which passed the House appropriates \$375,000, with interest on the same, to pay Russell Sage for money loaned by him to the State of collateral to be returned on payment of the money. Also appropriates \$600,000 to pay the interest on the State debt. There is no doubt but that the Senate will concur in the action of the House.

A.—Continuation Assignee's Sale of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c. Monday, February 10, at 11 o'clock, by JOSEPH SOLOMON, Auctioneer, at his salesroom, 134 Fulton street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Ma A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Of Fulton avenue and Boerun Open from S.A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue.—Appelize and Invigorate before breakfast; ib fresh and Vitalize before dinner; soothe and Tranquiti before retring; best ventilation, highest temperatur best shampooine; no gratuities. Laddies day and evening gentlemen every day and all night.

A.—sty Wife and I Testify that Wa eta-NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is a sure cure for Rhoums tism. Neuralgia and Dizziness.

202 Navy street, Broof Jyn.

Golden Hair.—Barker's Aurora, Fiarmiess as water, changes any hair to golden. \$2 50. Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

Pimples and Cutaneous Affections Removed by using JUNIPER TAB SOAP, manufacto red by CASWELL, RAZARD & CO., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Ca Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall sirect Post office box 4,630.

Royal Havana Lottery.—New scheme now out. Orders filled, prizes cashed, entor nation furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bills ac. &c. New York. NEW PUBLICATI JAS.

WHY GIVE POISON TO A SICK MAN! WHY GIVE physic at all? Consider the tons of pills and the barrels of medicated bitters and the barrels of medicated bitters and the barrels of medicated bitters and the sexual owed by poor, swindled a folks! Those who read THE SCIENCE OF HEAL! A will have no more of them, but will look to bygg! a carencles for the means of cure. THE SCIENCE OF LEALTH, a first crass monthly. 23 a year, 20 cents a number, sent first post by 3. B WELLS, 359 Broadwa, New York.